

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XL. No. 6456.

號二月四年四十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1884.

日七初月三年申甲

Price, \$24 per annum.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. O. GORDON & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & CO., 37, Wallbrook, E. O. GORDON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.  
PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLERIE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.  
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WING, 21, Park Row.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. O. HANSEN & CO., Manila.  
CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. DE MELO & CO., Macao. QUELON & CO., Amoy, Wilson, Nicholson & Co., Foochow. HENDER & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KAY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.  
INTEREST received on New Shares, 2,074,744.75.  
RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.  
INTEREST received on New Shares, 1,563,361.66.  
Total, \$4,038,106.41.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
M. E. SASSOON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
HONGKONG, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
SHANGHAI, EWEY CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 6 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BANK DISCOUNT.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, April 2, 1884.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs. STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors, terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the Undersigned will continue to practice in his own Name at No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD, adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.  
HENRY J. HOLMES.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1884.

NOTICE.  
THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs. STEPHENS & HOLMES having expired on the 31st March, 1884, I have this Day REMOVED my OFFICE to No. 18, BANK BUILDINGS, Queen's Road Central, opposite Pender's Street.  
MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1884.

NOTICE.  
MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES is authorized to Sign our Name by Procuration, in Hongkong, from this date.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1884.

## Intimations.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.  
FROM This Date and till further Notice, THROUGH FIRST CLASS TICKETS FROM HONGKONG TO LONDON, via MANCHESTER, including CONTINENTAL RAILWAY FARES, will be issued by the Undersigned at the Rate of \$380.  
The RAILWAY TICKETS will be obtainable from the Company's Office, at MANCHESTER.  
I. MARTIN, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1884.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.  
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THIS Company now grants passages THROUGH to LONDON via MANCHESTER, including Continental Railway fares, at the same rate as for the route by sea to London, viz., \$380.  
The fare to MANCHESTER is now similar to that charged to BRISTOL or VENICE, viz., \$350.  
A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, March 13, 1884.

## Intimations.

NOTICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the MEMBERS of the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB will be held at the Bath House on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, at 6 p.m., to consider the Resolution which has been circulated among the MEMBERS of the Club.  
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1884.

## THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.  
MR. SAMUEL J. GOWER has this Day been appointed SECRETARY to the above Company.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
E. R. BELLIOS, Chairman.  
Hongkong, April 1, 1884.

## HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. THOMAS ARNOLD will act as Secretary of the above Company until further Notice.  
E. R. BELLIOS, Chairman.  
Hongkong, February 26, 1884.

## Twelfth Volume of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.  
No. 4.—Vol. XII.  
—OF THE—

## "CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—

Provincial Revenues.  
The Mother of Mercius.  
A Song to Encourage Thrift.  
Chiang-Yi's Apologues of the Fox and the Tiger, and the Dog.  
Scraps from Chinese Mythology.  
Chinese Plants in Notionary.  
The History of Formosa under the Chinese Government.  
China during the Tsin Dynasty, A.D. 264-410.  
Su Tai's Apologue of the Bittern and the Mussel.  
Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries.  
On some Chinese Words.  
The Wood of the Tea Boxes.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
To Contributors.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1884.

## "SULPHOLINE LOTION."

AN External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, which as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these ugly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made only by J. PERRIN & Co., London.

## LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury). THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution. In boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists throughout the world.

## PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC

ROUSES and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, indigestion, fever, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 3s. 2d., 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists everywhere. Made only by J. PERRIN & Co., London.

## TARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN.

THIS fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PERRIN, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

## LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

WILL darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by a direct dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

## For Sale.

### AMERICAN ORGANS—

With from six to eleven stops, at from \$100 to \$160 each, made expressly to withstand the combined heat and moisture of the Hongkong climate.

### PIANOS—

By BROADWOOD, COLLARD & COLLARD and CHAPPELL, always in Stock for Sale or Hire.

### PIANOS AND ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS—

Repaired and tuned by a Competent Tuner from Messrs. BROADWOOD & SONS, London.

### NEW MUSIC—

Received monthly from Messrs. CHAPPEL & Co., London.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

#### AMERICAN ORGANS—

With from six to eleven stops, at from \$100 to \$160 each, made expressly to withstand the combined heat and moisture of the Hongkong climate.

#### PIANOS—

By BROADWOOD, COLLARD & COLLARD and CHAPPELL, always in Stock for Sale or Hire.

#### PIANOS AND ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS—

Repaired and tuned by a Competent Tuner from Messrs. BROADWOOD & SONS, London.

#### NEW MUSIC—

Received monthly from Messrs. CHAPPEL & Co., London.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, March 13, 1884.

## SAYLE & Co.

### EX 'GLENCOE.'

### LADIES', GIRLS' AND BOYS' WHITE AND COLOURED STRAW HATS.

### SPECIALITIES IN FANCY STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Hongkong, March 18, 1884.

## Intimations.

### WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PRINCE STREET.

### COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BOOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

### THE FOURTH AND FINAL CALL OF

£10 Sterling per SHARE on the 20,000 SHARES, NEW ISSUE OF THIS CORPORATION, will fall due on the 31st DECEMBER CURRENT, in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai and Hongkong.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS entitled to NEW SHARES, are requested to Pay, at the respective OFFICES, the above Call or its equivalent in the Currency of the above-mentioned places.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are being issued in Exchange for the First Call Receipts, which are to be surrendered to the Bank.

HOLDERS of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES, when paying this Call, will please send same to this Office to be endorsed.

The Rate of Exchange for Hongkong is fixed at 3/- 8d. or \$53.93 per Share.

INTEREST at the Rate of 7 1/2 per Centum will be charged on Calls unpaid on the 31st DECEMBER.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 13, 1883.

## NOTICE.

### C. L. THEVENIN'S WINE AND SPIRITS

STORES have, from this date, been temporarily REMOVED to No. 4, PENDER'S HILL.

Hongkong, March 26, 1884.

## AT HAIPHONG.

### A LOUER OU A VENDRE UN TERRAIN VOISIN DU CONSULAT sur le port avec les droits de quai, longueur 200 yards, profondeur 100 yards, avec deux maisons et dépendances, électricité, &c.

Plus un terrain sur la rive du canal servant de marché, longueur 30 yards, profondeur 45 yards.

S'adresser à  
M. THEVENIN.  
Hongkong, March 12, 1884.

## HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will RE-OPEN

### THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are now ROOMS suitable for other MARIED COUPLES or SINGLE PERSONS.

THE TABLE will be supplied with the BEST the market can provide.

THE WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the Bar and Table, will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have ALL REQUISITE information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD, Proprietor.

Hongkong, February 29, 1884.

## Intimations.

### HOPE SHING & Co.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDRIES, &c., WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced BUSINESS, are ready to undertake Work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1883.

## NOTICE.

### THE Undersigned has been instructed by THE "SANTAS" COMPANY, LIMITED, of London, with the exclusive SALE of their MANUFACTURES in Hongkong, Macao and Canton, and begs to inform the Public that the said Company will not accept of Intents from the above-named places unless received through the Undersigned.

E. F. DE SOUZA.

Hongkong, February 28, 1884.

## ROBT. SIM & Co.'s PATENT ANTI-FORULING COMPOSITION

as supplied to Her Majesty's Ships, the P. & O. S. N. Co.; The Japanese Government; and Agents, China, Japan, and Manila.

EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, January 31, 1884.

## To Let.

### TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in one of the TERRACES.

For Particulars, address  
"J. D. B., c/o China Mail Office."

Hongkong, March 6, 1884.

## TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

For further Particulars apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, August, 1883.

## TO LET.

NO. 25, PRINCE STREET.

Now 7 and 8 ROOM TERRACE.

No. 7, GARDEN ROAD (known as "HARPERVILLE").

Apply to  
DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1884.

## TO LET.

"PARSEE VILL" ROBINSON ROAD, and No. 56, PRINCE STREET. Possession from 1st March.

Apply to  
DORABEE NOWROOZE, Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, February 22, 1884.

## GODOWN TO LET.

PRINCE STREET and ANCHAL ROAD. For Particulars, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, April 24, 1882.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

### THURSDAY,

the 3rd April, 1884, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road—

### AN ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE WARE, &c., &c.,

comprising—  
SATSUMA WARE, KINPA WARE, ENAMELED WARE, LAMINAR PLATES and TEA SETS, GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZES, IVORIES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 31, 1884.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

### FRIDAY,

the 4th April, 1884, at 3 p.m., at the Premises,—All that

### VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate in QUEEN'S ROAD and JERVIS STREET, comprising—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND measuring on the North, 18 feet; on the South, 19 feet; on the East, 79 feet; and on the West, 70 feet; registered in the Land Office as SECTION 4 of INLAND LOT No. 101B, and held for the residue of the term of 75 years at the appraised Yearly Rental of £10.0.

Together with the CHAPEL and other BUILDINGS thereon respectively and the APPURTENANCES.

The Premises will be sold subject to printed Conditions, for which and for Further Particulars application may be made to

DANIEL E. CALDWELL, Solicitor for the Vendors, 50, Queen's Road,

or to  
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 25, 1884.

### PUBLIC AUCTION

OF JAPANESE PORCELAIN WARE, BRONZES, CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

### SATURDAY,

the 5th April, 1884, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Pender's Wharf Buildings,—

A VERY LARGE AND FINE SELECTION OF JAPANESE PORCELAINS & CURIOS, comprising—

SATSUMA, KAGA, IMARI, KOTO and KOTO VASES, JARS, TUBOS, BOWLS, DISHES, PLATES, TEA and BREAKFAST SETS, COBANS, &c., CHRONOSCOPE VASES, PLATES and ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, SILK EMBROIDERIES, LACQUERWARE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 31, 1884.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 7th April, 1884, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

### THE BALANCE OF SUNDRY CURIOS, &c.,

belonging to the Estate of Dr. A. H. VON DER HORST, comprising—

KIN-LOONG, HONG-KONG, and OTHER VASES, PLATES, JARS, BOWLS, INKSTONE, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, LACQUERED WARE, &c., &c., &c.

Also, A COLLECTION OF JAPANESE WARE, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

JULES MUM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$20 per 1 doz. Case.

Pints, \$21 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, December 20, 1883.

### FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAIL, in lots to suit, from one ton upwards.

CHOY CHEW, 230, PRINCE STREET.

Hongkong, June 18, 1884.

## THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF

YAGAN AT CANTON that appeared in the China Mail has been printed in PAMPHLET FORM, and is now on Sale.

Price, 30 Cents.

Hongkong, October 3, 1883.

## For Sale.

### PUBLICATIONS BY J. DYER BALL.

"CANTONESE MADE EASY"—A Book of SIMPLE SENTENCES in the CANTONESE DIALECT with Easy and Literal Translations; and Directions for Rendering English Grammatical Forms into Chinese and vice versa.—Price, \$2. Inter-locked Copies, \$2.50.

"We most cordially recommend it."—China Review. "Will be found to supply a want long felt by students of Cantonese."—Daily Press. "Mr. BALL'S Notes on Classifiers and Grammar will be found very valuable."—China Mail.

"EASY SENTENCES IN THE HAKKA DIALECT WITH A VOCABULARY."—Price, \$1.

"The Sentences given appear to be well arranged."—China Mail. "Contains a wide range of subjects."—Chinese Recorder, &c. "An extensive Vocabulary."—Daily Press.

FOR SALE at Messrs. KELLY & WAUGH'S, W. BISHOP'S, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, Hongkong; and at Messrs. TRIMMER & Co.'s, London.

Hongkong, January 23, 1884.

### WASHING BOOKS.



## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
No. 53, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT),  
ARE NOW LANDING  
FROM AMERICA.

**CALIFORNIA**  
BACON  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb.  
tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.  
Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.  
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.  
Apple BUTTER.  
Eaten and California CHEESE.  
CORNISH, BONES.  
Prime HAMS and BACON.  
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.  
Family BEEF in 25 lb. kegs.  
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb. cans.  
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.  
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage  
MEAT.  
Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Assorted SOUPS.  
Richardson & Holburn's Calibrated Potted  
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.  
Lamb's TONGUES.  
Clam CHOWDER.  
Fresh ORIGIN SALMON.  
Dried APPLES.  
TOMATOES.  
SUCCOTASH.  
Maple SYRUP.  
Golden SYRUP.  
LOBSTERS.  
OYSTERS.  
HONEY.  
Assorted JELLIES.  
Green CORN.

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**  
400 lb. Capacity.  
600 lb. " "  
800 lb. " "  
1,200 lb. " "

CORN BROOM.  
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.  
AXES and HATCHETS.  
AGATE IRON WARE.  
WAFFLE IRONS.  
SMOOTHING IRONS.  
PAINTS and OILS.  
TALLOW and TAR.  
VARNISHES.

**DEVOS' NONPAREIL**  
BRILLIANT  
KEROSENE OIL,  
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from  
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
STORES,  
including:  
CHRISTMAS CAKES.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.  
MINCEDMEAT.  
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.  
TINY SOUPS.  
Pudding RAISINS.  
Lente CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.  
PICNIC TONGUES.  
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.  
SAVOIRY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.  
BRAUN.  
INSTANT FOOD.  
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN  
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.  
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

**CLARET.**  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.  
1868 GRAVES.  
BREAKFAST CLARET.

**SHERRIES & PORT.**  
SACON'S MANZANILLA & AMON.  
TILLADO.  
SACON'S OLD INVALID PORT  
(1868).  
Hunt's PORT.

**BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.**  
1 and 2 Star HENNESSY BRANDY.  
BISQUIT DUBOIS & Co.'s BRANDY.  
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.  
ROYAL GLENDEER WHISKY.  
BOON'S OLD TOM.  
R. & J. BUCK'S IRISH WHISKY.  
BOE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.  
NOLLY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.  
CHABRIE'S GINGER BRANDY.  
EASTERN CIDER.  
CHATELAIN.  
MARASCHINO.  
QUARACAO.  
ANGOSTURA, Bitter's and Orange  
Bitters.

**BASS'S ALE**, bottled by CAMERON and  
SANDERS, pints and quarts.  
GUINNESS STOUT, bottled by E. &  
J. Burrell, pints and quarts.  
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the  
Gallon.

**ALE and PORTER**, in hogheads.

**SPECIALLY SELECTED**  
**CIGARS.**

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in  
5 catty boxes.

**BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.**

**MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF**  
**BOXES, CASH and PAPER**  
**BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.**

Hongkong, December 1, 1883.

## Mails.

**NOTICE.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTS FRANÇAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA,  
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,  
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS  
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;  
ALSO  
BOMBAY.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1884,  
at Noon, the Company's S. S.  
S. N. D. L. Commandant LAGUENNE,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.  
Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.  
Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon of 7th April, 1884.  
Cargo will be received on board until 4  
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the  
7th April, 1884. (Parcels are not  
to be sent on board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.  
For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

I. MARTIN,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1884. 648

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS  
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED  
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND  
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched  
for San Francisco, via Yokohama,  
on FRIDAY, the 19th Instant, at 3 p.m.  
Connection being made at Yokohama,  
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan  
ports.

RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San  
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)  
within six months, will be allowed a discount  
of 50 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking  
within one year, an allowance of 10 % will  
be made from Return Fare. Pro-Rata Re-  
turn Passage Orders, available for one year,  
will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from  
Return Fare. These allowances do not apply  
to through fares from China and Japan to  
Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-  
land, Mexican, Central and South American  
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's  
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information apply to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.  
F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 574

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or  
Crew of the following Vessels, during  
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

REVENUE, British steamer, Capt. John  
Potter.—(Gibb, Livingston & Co.)  
C. T. Hook, British steamer, Captain W.  
Jarvis.—(I. Howard & Co.)

FAIRBANKS, American ship, Capt. Chas.  
S. Kenah.—(Russell & Co.)  
FROELICH, German brig, Captain W. N.  
Möller.—(Wieder & Co.)

NANSEIK, American barque, Capt. A. B.  
Weeks.—(Russell & Co.)  
PORT PHILIP, British steamer, Captain  
Geo. Dalling.—(Siemssen & Co.)

PRINCE ALEXANDER, German steamer, Capt.  
R. Kober.—(Arnhold, Karberg & Co.)  
RAYHALL, American ship, Captain J. W.  
Sherman.—(Douglas LaPraik & Co.)

STARHART, American barque, Capt. J. P.  
Crosby.—(Russell & Co.)  
TETAN, British barque, Capt. S. Hyatt.  
—(Wieder & Co.)

## Insurances.

**NOTICE.**  
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
Risks on First Class Godowns at 3  
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 938

**THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company are  
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current  
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above  
Company, are authorized to insure  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

**Marine Department.**  
Policies at current rates, payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

**Fire Department.**  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.

**Life Department.**  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£2,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 406

## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.**  
THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamer  
Mongkut,  
Captain P. H. LOFF, will  
be despatched for the above  
Ports on SUNDAY, the 6th Instant,  
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
YUEN PAT HONG,  
Agents.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 582

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW &  
TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship  
Kwangtung,  
Captain YOUNG, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on SUNDAY, the 6th Instant, at  
9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 581

## SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 2, 1884.

Stocks. Nos. of Shares. Value. Paid-up. Reserve. Last Dividend. Dividend. Cash.

**BANKS.**  
H.K. and Shanghai Bank, 50,000 \$ 125 \$ 125 \$ 4,063,361 \$ 7,543,250 \$ 21.50 \$ 124 \$ = \$ 280

**INSURANCES.**  
Nth. China Ins., 5,000 \$ 200 \$ 50 \$ 50,000 \$ 500,000 \$ 576,391.60 \$ 18.25 \$ 559

Yangtze Ins., 8,000 \$ 25 \$ 125 \$ 50,000 \$ 500,000 \$ 576,391.60 \$ 18.25 \$ 559

Union Ins. Soc., 2,000 \$ 1,250 \$ 125 \$ 50,000 \$ 500,000 \$ 576,391.60 \$ 18.25 \$ 559

China Traders' Insurance Co., 24,000 \$ 83,333 \$ 25 \$ 600,000 \$ 107,411.55 \$ 22 \$ 572

Insurance Co., 10,000 \$ 250 \$ 50 \$ 50,000 \$ 500,000 \$ 576,391.60 \$ 18.25 \$ 559

Canton Ins. Co., 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 200 \$ 100,376 \$ 8907.18 \$ 30 \$ 5190

Chinese Ins. Co., 8,000 \$ 250 \$ 50 \$ 885,000 \$ 285,251.00 \$ 36.00 \$ 5340

H.K. Fire Ins., 20,000 \$ 100 \$ 20 \$ 516,978 \$ 105,398.44 \$ 34.00 \$ 5355

## To-day's Advertisements.

**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates  
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW  
CHANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW and  
Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship  
Belvedere,  
Capt. FREEMAN, will be  
despatched as above at  
Daylight on FRIDAY, the 4th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 587

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SHANGHAI.  
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates  
for CHIHOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-  
CHANG, HANKOW and Ports on the  
YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship  
Posing,  
Captain LAYNE, will be  
despatched as above on  
SATURDAY, the 5th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 580

## THE FOUR LAST THINGS.

FOUR ADVENT SERMONS PREACHED  
IN HONGKONG CATHEDRAL IN  
DECEMBER LAST,  
BY  
J. S. BURDON,  
Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong.

Copies may be obtained from  
KELLY & WALSH,  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
W. BREWER,  
And ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 584

TO THE RESIDENTS OF HONGKONG  
AND VICINITY.

I BEG to give Notice that on this 31st  
MARCH, 1884, I TRANSFER MY  
DENTAL PRACTICE TO DR. HERBERT  
POATE, a Graduate of the Pennsylvania  
College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia,  
U.S.A., 1878.

Dr. Poate enjoyed the exceptional ad-  
vantage of a course of private instruction  
from the late Dr. Wm. of Lancaster, Pen-  
nsylvania. Dr. Wm. was acknowledged  
by the Profession as the most skillful op-  
erator in America. One of the leading dental  
journals says—

"Dr. Wm. . . . Possessed of a high  
order of artistic talent, he developed by  
careful self culture a phenomenal skill,  
and his operations were universally re-  
cognized as the highest exposition of  
dentistry in the world."

No Student ever came from his Office who did not  
at once take high rank as an operator,  
and it is safe to say that all over the  
country better dentistry is being done  
because of his efforts.

I can only recommend Dr. POATE as a  
skilful operator, but his fidelity and in-  
tegrity can be fully relied upon in the pursuit  
of his profession. He has also brought with  
him all the best and latest appliances.

I am yours faithfully,  
G. O. ROGERS.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 578

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Glenelg having ar-  
rived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her and by the S. S. *Posing*  
inform that their Goods—with the ex-  
ception of Opium—are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned,  
whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats  
delivery may be obtained.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before  
Noon To-morrow, the 3rd April.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the  
3rd Instant will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurances have been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 588

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo  
are requested to send in their Bills of  
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-  
signature, and to take immediate delivery.  
This Cargo has been landed and stored at  
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Ex-Natol.

H. A. H. J. (in prae.), Nos. 10/15—4  
cases Cotton, London.

I. MARTIN,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 586

MITSUBISHI STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE,  
VIA NIAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKO-  
HAMATA and KOBE.)

THE S.S. *TAICHIHO MARU*, Capt.  
NRY, will leave on or about the  
7th Instant, and be despatched as above  
on FRIDAY, the 4th April, at 4 p.m.

Cargo reception board and parcels at  
the Office up to 5 p.m. of day of sailing.  
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2  
Freight.

All Claims not settled on board  
before delivery taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

Cargo and passengers for Yokohama  
will be transferred to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe for Corea at Nagasaki  
and/or Kobe.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office, Praya Central, Ground  
Floor of Messrs JASSEL & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.

Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 579

## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR SHANGHAI.**  
The Steamship  
Capt. R. CHAWWORTH, will  
be despatched for the  
above Port on SATURDAY, the 5th Inst.,  
at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, April 2, 1884. 585

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
April 2.—  
Harrier, British steamer, 1,194 T. M. Gran-  
din, Saigon March 28, Rice and Paddy,  
Hosmer & Co.

Posing, British steamer, 983 T. M. Ir-  
vins, Shanghai March 29, General—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Prinz Alexander, German steamer, 2,280,  
Eckert, Saigon March 28, Rice.—ARNHOLD,  
KARBERG & Co.

Nippo, British steamer, 761, Crawford,  
Shanghai March 29, General.—SIEMSEN &  
Co.

April 2.—  
Enrique, British ship, 1,312 T. Mc-  
Allister, San Francisco Feb. 7, Ballast,  
MORRIS & RAY.

Billy Simpson, British barque, 439,  
Brown, Singapore March 12, General.—  
CAPTAIN.

Lido, British steamer, 660, Lewis, Sa-  
igon March 28, Rice.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG  
& Co.

Glenelg, British steamer, 1,837, K. J.  
Gasson, London via Penang and Singapore  
March 27, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON  
& Co.

DEPARTURES.  
April 2.—  
H.M.S. *Darling*, for Canton.

H.M.S. *Fly*, for Amoy.

*Posing*, for Shanghai.

*Nippo*, for Coast Ports.

*Pha Chua Chom Kiao*, for Swatow, &c.  
Ningpo, for Canton.

*Posing*, for Canton.

## CLEARED.

Hattie E. Topley, for Cumong.

Carl Ritter, for Chiofo.

Wells, for Hoihow, &c.

Bengal, for Saigon.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Harrier*, from Saigon, 2 Chinese.

Per *Posing*, from Shanghai, Mr. T. F.  
Schöncke, and 112 Chinese.

Per *Prinz Alexander*, from Saigon, 21  
Chinese.

Per *Nippo*, from Shanghai, Mr. Otter-  
meyer, 3 Europeans, and 50 Chinese.

Per *Lido*, from Saigon, 8 Chinese.

Per *Glenelg*, from London, &c., Messrs  
J. Walker and Molman for Shanghai; for  
Hongkong, Messrs A. Duckow and Exair,  
and 30 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
Per *Adelles*, for London, Mr. and Mrs.  
Thos. Kerr and infant, Mrs. W. L. Scott  
and child, Mrs. Ferguson, 2 children and  
nurse.

Per *Nippo*, for Amoy, Mr. D. K. Griffith  
for Amoy, Mr. Stammers, &c.

Per *Pha Chua Chom Kiao*, for Swatow,  
&c., 50 Chinese.

TO DETAIL.  
Per *Hattie E. Topley*, for Cumong, 18  
Chinese.

Per *Wells*, for Hoihow and Pakhoi, 12  
Chinese.



leaving a battalion to garrison one of the forts captured (Phanlung).

The French did not offer him any serious resistance.

The chief of General Millett's staff has returned to Hanoi to prepare for the attack upon Honghwa.

The Annamite authorities at Banninh have made their submission, bringing a number of presents, including three elephants.

(Honghwa is a citadel about twelve miles above Sontai. As it is close to the river its capture is likely to be effected without much difficulty with the aid of the flotilla. We stated some time ago that this citadel was to be attacked as soon as the operations at Banninh were concluded. It seems pretty certain now that serious resistance to the French in Tonquin by Chinese regulars is not to be apprehended, and that the garrison at Banninh acted under instructions from high authorities in offering such a feeble resistance to the French forces.—Ed. C. M.]

The annual inspection of 'The Buffs,' East Kent Regiment, by Lieut. General Sargent took place this morning on the Parade and Cricket Grounds, which had been thrown into one by the removal of the rails on either side of the Queen's Road. Eight companies of the Regiment were drawn up in line, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Graves, when at 10 o'clock General Sargent rode on to the Parade Ground with his staff, which consisted of Major Cochrane, Brigade Major, Colonel Barton, Military Secretary, Captain Barclay, Fort Adjutant, and Lieut. Porter, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency. Several other departmental officers also attended at the saluting point.

After the battalion had saluted, the inspection was begun by the General, who rode from one end of the line to the other, carefully examining the appearance of the men, after which Colonel Graves formed the line into quarter column on No. 1 Company and the battalion marched past, first in quick time and afterwards at the double. Lieut. Colonel Hobson and Major Harrison respectively took the men through the manual and bayonet exercises. The latter drill, which was admirably executed, was first done in slow time, the word of command being given for each separate movement, and then in quick time when no orders are given, but time is taken from the right.

After this Major Howarth, Captains Backhouse, Gordon and Chippendale took turns in putting the men through sundry battalion evolutions, and the battalion was then broken up into companies, which were exercised in company drill by those officers who had not before been called out. After this was finished the battalion was formed into review order for the general salute and then into quarter column again. General Sargent then addressed the Regiment, to the effect that he was happy to inform the officers and men that they had gone through the exercises very well and satisfactorily and that he would be able to report favorably on their efficiency.

The Band of the Regiment was upon the ground, but owing to the recent death of Prince Leopold, orders were issued that there should be no music. The parade was therefore a silent one. This of course rendered the display a less interesting one to spectators than would have been the case had the men marched to the stirring strains of the Band, and also made it more difficult for the troops to keep good time in their movements. All the officers wore the camp band on the left arm for the same reason, the period of mourning for the Prince, in the army, being three weeks.

The *Saville*, *Newington*, *Kronpa*, *Kronpa* and three sailing vessels were at Newchwang on the 23rd March.

A writer in the *Australian* on the other day quoted from the *Melbourne Herald* of forty years ago the following specimen of dramatic criticism:—"Mr. Howard, as *Roderick*, made an ass of himself as usual. He ought to be smothered if ever he attempts to appear upon the stage again."

The last of the three fast steamers built by Messrs. R. Napier & Sons for the British Navy was officially tried at Portsmouth on 12th February. The results of the trial were considered highly satisfactory. With the engines working at 100 revolutions per minute, a mean indicated horse-power of 5574 was developed with a mean speed of 16.08 knots, equal to 21½ miles per hour, the contract was for a speed of 16 knots. After the trial the vessel proceeded to Oban to receive her armament and to be completed for service.

The *N. C. D. News* of the 28th March says: It is currently reported that telegraphic information has been received to the effect that the French Government are shortly to make a formal demand for \$5,000,000 from the Chinese Government as compensation, and that the demand is to be backed up by a display of naval force in the Peking. The expedition, it is said, is to consist of eight gunboats. Meanwhile, the Viceroy of Chihli has, we believe, received an urgent summons to Peking.

To strike when the iron is hot is good advice, to hit it when it is hot is better.

Feet are the happy people we have, because they are always as well pleased with themselves.

It is proper enough to laugh, and it is healthy too; but we should not forget that the things that make us laugh the most are all the worst.

The following interesting advertisement appears in a London paper: "Mrs and Miss May have left off clothing of every description."

## MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the members of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. All the members were present.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCES TO THE QUEEN.

His Excellency, before the order of the day was proceeded with, addressed the Council. He said he rose in the execution of a very painful duty. The Council, he might add, had the community at large, without distinction of race or creed, had heard with sincere and universal sorrow of the death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany and youngest son of the Queen. On all similar occasions it had been the custom in this and other British colonies for the Colonial Legislatures to present an address of condolence to Her Majesty; and he would now read the draft of an address which had been prepared for that purpose.

His Excellency read the address.

The Hon. P. Ryrie seconded the moving of the address. He was quite certain every inhabitant of the colony would echo the words of the address. Everyone knew the affection of Her Majesty for her family and how much she must feel the loss of one who was perhaps more attached to her person than any other one of her family. Prince Leopold from his youth was in delicate health, and on that account he required the deep care and solicitude of his Royal Mother, who would therefore feel his loss deeply.

The address was voted for unanimously.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that a number of votes of money recommended by the Governor should be referred to the Finance Committee. Among the votes were one of \$804.93 to defray the expenses incurred by the Public Works Enquiry Commission; one of \$1,000 to the Police; and one of \$200 to be paid during the year 1884 to defray the expenses of the local schools. Another vote of \$80 was also recommended to pay the student's passage to England. It was explained that although these latter votes would not be required until the end of the year, the Governor thought it right to obtain the sanction of the Council to them, in order that he might promulgate, for the information of the competitors, the subjects that should be proposed.

The motion was carried.

NATURALIZATION OF TSIENG SE KAI.

The Attorney General, in moving that the Council go into committee on the bill for the naturalization of Tsieng Se Kai, gave the information, which was applied for last week by the Hon. W. Kewick. The usual routine in cases where persons applied to be naturalized, was, he said, for them to present a petition stating the grounds on which they claimed the privilege, and the facts and circumstances relating to their position. That petition was referred to the Registrar General, who reported on it. The conditions originally laid down by the Imperial Government were that the person applying should be a Christian, and that he should intend to make the Colony his permanent home. The subject of the present bill stated in his application that he was a teacher for many years in British Columbia, that he came to the Colony, that he had been engaged in carrying on business here under the name of Kwong Chung Tai on No. 38 Doulton Street West for more than ten years, that his family lives here, that his two sons were born here, and that during his residence here he had been much interested in the administration of affairs in the Colony, and that he was anxious to become a British subject.

The bill was read in committee and then passed.

THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

In moving that the Council go into Committee on this bill, the Attorney General said he thought it only right to state the course which it was proposed to ask the Council to take in the further progress of the bill. Since last meeting, when they had the advantage of hearing the learned counsel who placed the case of Dr. Fisher before them, the whole of the provisions which had any bearing whatever on the position of the medical profession, and which might be in the same position had been very carefully reconsidered; and as the result of that reconsideration he had a series of amendments to make. With reference to a good deal which had been said about the bill, he thought it only right to record the circumstances in which it arose. After the passing of the Imperial Act 51 and 52 Victoria medical practitioners who obtained licenses in England were also with this license without further registration to practice in the Colonies. Yet it was not thought right by the Imperial Government that the colonies should not have an opportunity of legislating for themselves in this matter. Therefore power was given them to protect themselves by passing local registration ordinances. It was really in response to this sort of an invitation that the most of the colonies passed local registration ordinances of much the same character as that now before them. In 1882, a petition, signed by the whole of the medical profession, or at all events with one or two unimportant exceptions, the signatures comprising Drs. Thomson and Gordon, then heads of the Naval and Military Medical Staffs, was presented to the Legislature, asking it to adopt a registration ordinance of the same character as those ordinances which were in use in other parts of the Empire.

With reference to what had been said about the personal malice and hostility by which the gentlemen of the medical profession were actuated in making such a proposal he thought it was quite enough to remind the Council of what was the standing of that body who was signed the original petition, and what were the privileges and advantages they desired to secure by the bill. The suggestion that it was introduced in any spirit of malice or hostility could not be tolerated. After stating that the bill was approved by the General Medical Council at Home before it was submitted to the Council here, he said there was one important change proposed to be made in the status of the Medical Board. Instead of it consisting of three medical practitioners, it was proposed to increase its number to seven. It could not be admitted that a competent and perfectly trustworthy board could not be constituted in the former way; but they thought it was possible to constitute a stronger board, a board to which not even the shadow of an objection could be raised. It would be composed of the senior Naval and Military Medical officers for the time being on the station, two local medical practitioners and three gentlemen who may from time to time be appointed and who may be willing to accept the appointment. He was authorized by His Excellency to state that the Board at present who had consented to act were the Hon. W. Kewick and T. Jackson, the senior naval and military medical officers, Mr. H. L. D. Brown, the Colonial Surgeon, and Mr. Hartigan. The Attorney General next dealt with the question touching the recovery of fees by registered practitioners, and announced that it was intended to allow those who at present practised in the Colony, but who either could or would not register under the ordinance, to recover their fees. Although this was granted, however, their certificates would not be accepted where a certificate from a duly qualified practitioner was required by law. His contention being that in the first case the public had no direct interest while in the second they had. In treating of this, he pointed out that all these amendments could not affect Dr. Fisher, that gentleman having claimed that he was able to show the necessary qualifications, but did not care to do so.

On the conclusion of the Attorney General's speech, the Council went into Committee on the bill.

The Hon. P. Ryrie objected to clause 3, which reads as follows: "The 3rd May 1884, which certificate is, by any Act or Ordinance, required to be signed by a physician, a surgeon, an apothecary, or any other Medical or Surgical Practitioner, shall be valid unless the person signing it be registered under this Ordinance."

He said he could conceive of cases where this would act hardly. In the case of a sick jurymen who chose to employ a Chinese or Portuguese attendant who was not registered, he could require, before he could be excused from serving, to go to a registered practitioner and obtain a certificate, which would cost money. A Chinaman would be unable to bury a relative without a certificate from a registered practitioner. If they gave unregistered practitioners the right to recover fees, he did not see why they should refuse to accept their certificates. If they gave them half a loaf, they might as well give them a whole.

In the course of discussion which followed, the Chief Justice pointed out that the section was more than likely copied from the English bill. In England certificates were required by law. Here, so far as he knew, they were not required under any of the ordinances. It was not absolutely necessary to present a medical certificate to be excused from the jury. It was the custom to do so, as being the easiest means of proving that there were grounds for excuse. Burials, too, could be proceeded with without a certificate. Hundreds were buried without one having been shown. It was only in suspicious cases they were necessary.

The Hon. P. Ryrie did not propose any amendment; but said if certificates were not required he did not see the use of the clause.

The motion that the clause form part of the bill was passed.

THE BILL ULTIMATELY PASSED.

SAVINGS BANKS.

On the Savings Bank Ordinance 1884 coming on for second reading.

The Attorney General said this Bill would be withdrawn, as he understood that Hongkong and Shanghai Bank intended to establish such a Bank.

THE PERSON ORDINANCE 1884.

The second reading of this Ordinance was postponed, the Attorney General giving as a reason for this being done that a new amendment was coming out from England.

The Council adjourned until Saturday afternoon.

CHINESE NOTES.

A recent decree forbids women of the Imperial kin to petition the courts in their own names [不自行出名]; they must send an attorney (告) either in the shape of a male relative, or, in the absence of such, a kind (家).

A Chinese official informs us that Chinese women must always use their sons' names, or those of some other kinsman.

Of the Chukchees Mr. Randall states that the bridegroom 'has to pursue the object of his devotion through the pangs of a tortoise, the bridemaids doing all they can to facilitate the passage of the bride, and by keeping down the curtains, and whipping him with switches, to hinder the progress of the bridegroom. The lover usually overtakes the maiden, however, in the last leg but one, and there they remain together for seven days and seven nights.' Compare previous Notes.

The *Shen Pao* says that in Corea, though all classes ride horses, only officials may ride jackasses, and wonders why. Perhaps because Corea is an official-ridden country, consisting of administrators and administrators.

It is to be hoped that recent scandalous exposures will have the effect of curbing the exactions of the corrupt Ha-ta Gate Customs at Peking. It appears that the Superintendent dare not go there because it is an understood thing that arson will be committed by the harpies in charge the moment they are interfered with. Illegal exactions are said to exceed the legal levies one hundred fold, and the whole country for 30 miles round is swept by the 海巡, or 'touts.' As much as 1,000, and 15,000 were levied as 'fines' in two recent cases, and every provincial officer who enters Peking is bled to the extent of from 15,000 to 20,000. The stations at the Chi-hwa Gate and at Lou-kou Bridge are nearly as bad.

There is said to be a curious class of women in Ningpo called 姑嫂. They are, generally speaking, the wives of the lowest class of men (小). But they themselves are very particular and fashionable in their dress. Their duty is to assist at marriages, and each set has a monopoly of such events within a certain radius of hundred; if business is very brisk, there is a system of aid between the different groups, and which, however, concerns them alone, and not the families who wish to engage them, who cannot apply to any but the recognized matrons of the parish. During the wedding festivities, which last from 3 to 7 days, according to the means of the family, the matron never leaves the bride, but comb her hair, binds her feet, feeds and clothes her. She does not leave the house until the guests have all departed.

She does not leave the house until the guests have all departed.

The description of Chinese justice given on page 102 of the *China Review* for 1882 is confirmed in the *Gazette* by a censor, who states that in Kiang Si the runners, on receipt of a warrant (奉票), make both plaintiff and defendant pay them sums of money, and, in murder cases, quarter themselves to the number of several hundred upon the neighbours [called in slang 敲門], and implicate them as 'witnesses' or 'sponsors.'

'Mr. Randall, in his book on Siberia, mentions certain Tolstomist superstitions. The priest fasts a fowl to a tree, kills a chicken or other victim, and sprinkles its blood on the tree. He then throws towards it chips of wood, which, as they fall, black or white side upwards, divine an answer to the prayer. This is precisely the Chinese 筊, and the same 'blood-sprinkling' has been shown in Chinese Notes to be practised in Burma and China.

The Russian idea that so many "souls" (dushas) does not include women has its counterpart in China in the expression 口. The men are the "mouths," but women are only "mouths" or 口.

In the Russian marriages, bride and bridegroom drink tea from a common cup, with the Chinese 合餐. Mr. Randall mentions the Yakuta traditions about the mammoth or *dephus primigenius*, together with the Chinese story representing it as a rat the size of an elephant. It is, we think, the Emperor K'ang-hi who alludes to this in one of his prefaces, and congratulates the Russians on having proved the truth of Chinese tradition. Mr. Randall mentions that for hundreds of years a trade in mammoth ivory was carried on between the Chinese and the Northern tribes. The Russian superstition of not shaking hands over a threshold may have some connection with the Chinese 過個門期, or the marriage rite of crossing the threshold over a fire. The 郭倫 was mentioned in a previous Chinese Note, are the Oranchons or Reindeer Tongues. Mr. Randall distinguishes two tribes of Oranchons, the Nisagai and Shologon, of 134 and 112 souls respectively, paying squirrel tribute to the Russians. They originally came from Yakutsk, and, as the Manyangs, are of one stock with the Manchus, [東胡]. The Tungusians, afterwards known as Manchus about 1,000 years ago, "founded the Empire of Bokhai; their heirs were the Juris, who founded the Empire of Kin, the Golden Tartars." The Daurians are stated to be that section of the Manchus who, before the Manchu conquest, consented to pay tribute to China, and Mr. Wahl is quoted as having discovered that the Burats of the Amur call the Tungusians "Daours." Of Shamans Mr. Randall observes that they combine the functions of doctor and priest, a statement supported by the still existing uses of the character 巫.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE CLOCK TOWER.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL,'

Hongkong, April 2nd.

Sir,—There are many residents I believe who entirely agree with your correspondent 'Let it be' with regard to the Clock Tower, and if he would get up a counter petition asking that it should remain where it is I should be happy to sign it.

There is no other place in the Colony where a clock is so much wanted as it is in its present position, and respect for the donor should make it further grounds that those put forward by Mr. Stephens are proved.

Yours, RESIDENT.

CHINESE VICTORIES—ON PAPER.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL,'

Hongkong, April 2nd.

Sir,—Yesterday afternoon I recklessly invested one cent in a Chinese illustrated paper, which I could see referred to *Tanquin*. To-day, having a little leisure, I sat down, surrounded by Williams, Elliot, Lane, and others, to try and find out what the letterpress on this native work of art might mean. I enclose the result.

Do you think, Mr. Editor, that it is right to allow such stuff to be hawked about the Colony, as its only possible tendency is to inflame the minds of our native fellow colonists. The term *kuai* is here used in its most insulting sense, and the paper has most probably emanated from some wretched codger, who evidently looks upon a sergeant as a man of the highest importance, perhaps a little afraid of the English Sergeant, but in his mind's eye at the time he wrote the effusion.

W. M. (not the General.)

NEWS FROM ANNAM AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

It is reported that during the 11th month, last year, fighting occurred on the 13th, 14th and 15th days in the above country.

The first and second battalions of the French Army, consisting of over 6,000 soldiers, advanced from the inner bank of the river direct on San Tai (Sontay). On the 14th a battle was fought. The Chinese General Lan, had previously prepared mines, containing gunpowder and stinging drugs, in his campment. On the arrival of the French troops, the Chinese, feigning defeat, retired, surrendering three of their camps to the French, who at once took possession. Thereupon the Chinese fired their rockets into the mines, which at once exploded with a noise as of underground thunder, the French troops being blown to atoms (literally killed and cooked). The Chinese troops who were placed in ambush, at once rushed out and utterly destroyed the French soldiers. The third battalion of the French Army advanced to the assistance of their comrades, but were annihilated by general Lan before they got over half the distance.

Fifteen three-striped officers and over a hundred one-and-two-striped officers and wounded were taken alive. On that day the French lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, over 7,000. The corpses strewed the plain and the blood flowed in rivers.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

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London *Globe*.

OPIMUM AND THE CHINESE. (Continued.)

A collateral issue in connection with the Chinese question has lately been discussed in New South Wales. The Chinese legislation of the southern colonies has answered the purpose contemplated by it. There can be no doubt that it effectively excludes Chinese from landing at any of the ports. A few may, however, through overland, but for all practical purposes the advent of Chinese is at an end. We are ourselves almost certain to follow in the steps of New South Wales and Victoria, and unless Northern Australia is overrun with them from Port Darwin, an extremely improbable contingency, we shall not be much troubled by our Celestial neighbours. There may, of course, be a change in public sentiment, but this is extremely improbable, and henceforth the Chinese population in Australia must be regarded as likely to be retrogressive. Mr. Griffith's proposed prohibitory bill this session, and though there has been an increase in the arrivals of Chinese this year, next year will probably tell a different tale. Eastern Australia, therefore, may be said to be closed to the Chinaman.

But even so, there is still a considerable population to deal with, and though these will gradually be diminished by deaths and departures, it will be a good many years before they are worked off altogether. They will still constitute a disturbing element in localities where they can make a living according to their modes of life. Being a gregarious people, they are fond of collecting in camps, where they can indulge in their peculiar habits. These are not very attractive to respectable Europeans, and, indeed, so offensive are they in some instances known to be, that Chinese camps are not unfrequently placed under the special surveillance of the police. A good deal of notice has been attracted to the subject by the appearance of the Chinese lately addressed to the Government of New South Wales by Sub-inspector Brennan, of the police, and by Mr. Quong Tart, a Chinese gentleman appointed to inquire into the condition of his countrymen. The result of these inquiries does not justify a very cheerful estimate of Chinese civilization in Australia. The area of observation was not large, and was limited to the inspection of some camps in the vicinity of Narrandera, Wagga, Deniliquin, Albury, and Hay. Still these places are taken as fair samples of the Chinese camps to be found in different parts of the country, and they denote a kind of gipsy barbarism of a very hopeless kind. The Narrandera camp is the largest, containing a population of 340 living together, huddled together in very promiscuous fashion. It is within the municipality, on land leased to the Chinese for a few years, there being no inducement to erect permanent improvements.

Taking the different camps as a whole, they contain a population of 1,042, of whom 800 are Chinese and 242 are European women married to Chinamen, one married Chinese woman, 68 children, and the remainder young European women, from 16 years old to 30, given up to opium and immoral habits. Of these latter, there were 37 in all. Of the children, 48 in all—13 are coming of age, and the remainder are in the hands of their parents, who are not neglected, their parents being fond of them and sending them to school regularly, though one little fellow had been objected to by a censorious master because after the manner of his countrymen, he wore his hair à la Chinoise. As for the unmarried women and the abandoned married ones, according to the report of Mr. Brennan, they are the source of most of the immorality which prevails. The cause, what? (the Chinaman will not, and in spite of being married, sometimes at the instigation of the Chinese, they come back to smoke opium and to live on to share their vices. They are, of course, recruited from the lowest of the lot, and they have no redeeming features in their descent to Hades. It seems, at least so it is authoritatively stated, that these young women only resort to Chinese camps after they have lost all self-respect, and Sub-inspector Brennan utterly denies that they are originally decoyed away by the Chinese. It is only when at last they get sucked into the fatal vortex that they are found there, but the inception of their ruin is elsewhere. It is the infatuation for opium which really destroys them, and for the purpose of opium-smoking women are frequently attracted to the camps who are not regular habitués.

At some of the camps there is no gambling, at others gambling is carried on most vigorously. Fan-tan and pak-shu are the principal games. Fan-tan, a game of chance, is a game of chance, and is played by Europeans, and pak-shu has been held by the New South Wales Judges not to be gambling. Pak-shu-chung is so like pak-shu that it, too, is held to be simply a game, and not gambling. The police cannot interfere with any effect, especially since the decision in the case known to lawyers as the *Queen versus Li Chi*, in which Li Chi got the best of it. Mr. Brennan suggests several reformations—special enforcement against Chinese gambling—ditto against Chinese women who are allowed to frequent Chinese camps, and against the unlicensed sale of opium. These, together with sanitary precautions enforced by inspection, would effect much, he thinks, and would probably result in lessening the camps altogether. They must be a nuisance to the neighbours, and they tend unquestionably to sow the seeds of vice among the European population.

Mr. Quong Tart is very strong indeed in his report about opium. He attributes everything that is bad in the habits of his countrymen to the use of this noxious drug. He would prohibit the use of it absolutely. He declares that, slaves as his countrymen are to opium-smoking, nine-tenths of them would be only too glad if they could be saved from themselves by its absolute prohibition. He advocates, therefore, the prohibition of its importation, except for medicinal purposes. Last year 25,000 lb. were imported, and duty of £12,961 was raised. Abandon this revenue, says Mr. Quong Tart, and I will permit them to sell opium for smoking or to be found smoking it, and it can be quashed out. If it could be it would be worth while to try, but can it? Europeans, it seems, are now getting into the way of smoking it, not only as the abandoned women do, but as a kind of regrettably luxury which, spreading greatly among the young brood of rogues, Mr. Quong Tart characterizes opium-smoking as one of the vilest and most degrading habits to which men can descend. He speaks very strongly about it, and the members of Parliament may think about the opium question as affecting our present Chinese population. We are going still further to limit the introduction of these people, but we are surely bound to see that the condition of those who are here is rendered tolerable. If any kind of labour is to be regulated, why not another? If it is necessary in the cause of sanitation to pass compulsory laws, may not the prohibition of opium be a necessary measure?

Police Intelligence.

A ROW ABOUT THE CHAIR COOLIES.

Mr. Davis and Chien Ahn, chair coolies, were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in Gago Street, at 8 p.m. on the 16th ult. The case had been several times remanded.

Wan Kat, a district watchman, gave evidence on the 22nd ult. that there had been no fighting going on since the case was first remanded, but that he heard that a number of Chiu-Chew men were interested in it, and that they intended to fight again, when the case was called. They also threatened to crush witnesses when they had settled with the first defendant.

To-day Mr. Meehan settled the case by ordering each defendant to find security for his good behavior for six months, in one sum of \$25, in default to be committed.

ATTEMPT AT HOUSEBREAKING.

Wong Ahn, coolie, was charged with attempting to break into dwelling house No. 12, On Sing Lane, on the 2nd inst. Defendant was seen with East Ford, P.O. 250, at 12.30 a.m. at the top of the stairs of the house in question trying to break open the trap door. The street door of the house had been opened by defendant by burning a hole through it. Defendant was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Tientsin.

Last Saturday Li Hing-chang sent for Mr. Le Bovy and Chien Ahn, chair coolies, yesterday H. E. Li was busy attending target practice by his veteran warriors; today the troops from Ma Ching and Shingkeo are firing; however they have shot better than Wu Ching's; his fired 2,300 shots, and the troops from Ma Ching, a general and his given extra money to his men.

A large quantity of Mauser, old Enfield rifles and Winchester explosive cartridges, lately imported from America, were shipped last week, and are to be sent to the ready for shipment; they say it is going to Chefoo; but more likely via Chefoo to Canton. About 60 torpedoes made here have been shipped, and two fish torpedoes go to-day.

HOW THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES ARE OFTEN INTERRUPTED BY ODD HAPPENINGS.

The performance of a play, like the course of true love, does not always run smooth. Interruptions will occasionally occur, and whatever want of effect there may be in the play itself there is generally plenty of it in the unrelaxed incidents. They are frequently those touches of nature which make the whole house, for the moment, forget that it is a theatre.

There are, however, some odd things which people who consider these unrelaxed effects as the best part of the "show," and which the plays themselves could be only half as natural.

One of these odd effects is the strong hold which the illusion of the scene takes upon unsophisticated spectators. We have all heard of the sailor who, seeing the virtuous heroine of the piece beset by wretches, jumps over the footlights to her defence. An adoration to the gods, the cause of the scene, has often been heard at the East End and over the water. It is not always gallery occupants who are thus overcome. In the "Lights of London" there is a scene where a policeman comes upon the heroine lying in a doorway faint and helpless. His "business" is to remove her by a shake and then to administer restoratives.

One evening a "well-to-do and pretty dame" in the stalls, mistaking the friendly shaver, screamed out, "Leave her alone, you brute, you! I wish to the resurrection of the dead and the representative of the law. A comical incident, caused by the absorbing interest of a piece, occurred not long ago in the performance of the sensation play, "Mankind." One of its scenes is a coffee house, the separate compartments of which are occupied by various people. Here two villains abstract from the lawful owner a will, which is immediately afterwards snatched from them through a window by a man. One night when the women appeared at the window, intent on this purpose, the villains were startled by receiving from a sympathizing spectator in the pit a warning, in a thundering voice, to "look out for the old woman."

A critic records that the heartiest laugh for many years past in a theatre was given on the first night of "Sew Babylon," another sensation play, an outraged "professional" in the gallery roared out to the inexperienced actors of the villains' part who were about to force open a safe just where they could be seen from the outside.

"Why don't you pull the blind down, Solomon! Is it ill-used as far as to disturb the majesty of the law as embodied in the attendant policeman, but this was once the case at a performance of "My Wife's Honnet." In this piece, it will be remembered, one of the actors plays his part from a seat in the house. The constable on duty, not aware of this arrangement, and regarding the actor as a brawler, endeavored by main force to turn him out of the theatre. The audience hugely enjoyed and applauded the new effect, and urged the policeman on "in the execution of his duty."

The interpretation by the audience of remarks, not as a result of illusion, but of malice prepense, is another fruitful source of unrelaxed effects. Thus a story is told of Mlle. Dorio, who in the height of her fame, was engaged to go with an opera company to Dublin. Ireland was then in the throes of the repeal agitation, and many of the performers did not care to go to Dublin at all. Certo, however, was not of them, and duly made her appearance in the ballet. In the opening scene, she was raised through a trap, reding as the "sleeping beauty." When her head and shoulders appeared above the stage, an enthusiastic admirer screamed out, "Begor, shure she's not afraid to come among the world Chorus!" There were thousands of applause and roars of laughter, in which the "sleeping beauty" heartily joined. Spectators, too, are not above making useful suggestions. There was one practical man, at least, in the audience of the Cincinnati Theatre, when the manager was giving a piece of the theatre was being lighted by gas manufactured from lard. The lights played a number of fantastic tricks, and seemed about to take their leave of the audience, when the practical man urged loudly that they should drive in another hog. It is not unusual for a large part of the audience to interpret if the motive is strong enough. There was a tedious play not long ago produced in

## THE CHINA MAIL.

London, in which one of the characters, a theatrical manager, had to say to another, "If any of the public are not satisfied, their money will be returned." Upon this the gallery rose as one man, and with outstretched hands shouted, "No, no, no!"

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Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 20; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

Local Postage. (General Local Rates) Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 1/2 oz. 2 cents per 2 oz. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

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## 2. The following cannot be transmitted:

Parcels insufficiently packed or protected: or liable to be crushed (as handkerchiefs, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Mont. Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail. Parcels to India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs., to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 3 lbs.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, or by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handkerchiefs, bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

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